

DIDSBURY PIONEER

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DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1942

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Ideal Weather for Didsbury Fair.

"The best exhibition we have seen in Didsbury for years," were remarks heard from numbers of people at the Fair on Wednesday.

The day was ideal with an excellent crowd, and in both number and quality the exhibits were well up to the mark.

There were 104 entries in the horse classes and 120 entries in the cattle class, in addition to which the Dairy and Beef Calf Clubs made an excellent showing.

The Beef Calf Club showed here for the first time and the auction sale of Calves attracted a lot of attention.

The prize winners in the various classes will be published later.

There was a good program of children's, races and the following are the results of the horse races:

MILE OPEN RUN

1. Swain's "Joe Finn"
2. Noble's "Buddy K"
3. Lanseth's "Chinese Custom"
4. Lauder's "Pagan Dance"

CLASSIFIED RUN.

1. Swain's "Joe Finn"
2. Lauder's "Gay Lady"
3. Lauder's "Menuse"

SHETLAND PONY (large)

1. Bobby Hughes
2. Phyllis Rand
3. Bobby Fulkerth

SHETLAND PONY (small)

1. Rodney Yoos, Olds
2. Billy Fulkerth
3. Clarence Ady

Heavy Punishment for Rowdiness

Heavy punishment was meted out to two young men who caused a disturbance, which included breaking of the glass in the door at the American Cafe, and getting tough with the police, on Saturday, July 11th.

Geo. Byrt of Elkton, was brought before Magistrate McDonald and charged with being in possession of a truck while intoxicated and using obscene language in a public place. On the first count he was committed to jail for 30 days and on the second was \$20.00 and costs or if in default an additional 30 days.

Charles Fay of Cremona, was charged with resisting arrest, being drunk and disorderly, and with damaging property at the American Cafe. He was fined \$20.00 and costs on each of the first two charges and ordered to pay \$10.00 damages on the third charges. The total amount assessed was \$71.30. The fine and damages are being paid.

Both men were also interdicted.

TO OWNERS OF COCKSHUTT MACHINERY

Please leave an Estimate of your Fall Repair Requirements as early as possible. Repairs may be difficult to procure in needed quantities

See the New 70 and 80 Cockshutt Tractors, on rubber, Now in Stock.

ADSHEAD GARAGE

AUTOMOBILE, TRUCK AND TRACTOR REPAIRING
Agent for Cockshutt Farm Equipment.



Harvard Trainers used under the Commonwealth Training Plan

No Increase In Tax Rates

The estimates for the year were brought down and the tax rate at the recent meeting of the Council on Monday evening.

Although with a proposed program of graveling of the streets in the town, for which the sum of \$3,000 has been authorized, it was found that with an appropriation from the surplus it would not be necessary to increase the tax rate.

The tax rate for municipal purposes will remain at 11 mills and the rate for social services, on land only, will be 3 1/2 mills. The School board have made a requisition of \$12,000 which will need a tax rate of 15 mills in the town area and 12 mills in the rural area.

BEF PRICES TO BE REDUCED

Beef prices are coming down. On Monday, July 13th, a cut of 1c per pound, wholesale, and retail for beef, will come into effect under the scale worked out by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. This reduction applies to the best, or red ribbon beef, and a proportionate decrease will work out for cheaper grades of beef, running to as much as 2c per pound, it is stated by the administration of the Board at Regional Offices in Edmonton.

The reduction comes within Zone 12, in Alberta, which includes the greater part of the province except for stations west of Lovett and Edson on the C.N.R. railway line, and west of Bankhead on the C.P.R. line. This section is in Zone 13, where a similar reduction in prices of beef is calculated.

Rising prices of beef were due to a Canadian shortage caused by higher prices offered in the United States. On June 1st, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board granted an increase for carcasses in order to insure the home supply.

Further decreases in price will be effective on August 3rd, August 24th and September 14th, when the retail price should be back to the basic period, between September 15th and October 11th, 1942.

Civilian Firm Takes Over Bowden E.F.T.S.

Transfer of Elementary Flying Training School, Ltd., civilian operators of No 16 E.F.T.S., Bowden, was being completed to provide for the expansion of No 2 Air Observer School, R.C.A.F.

Canadian Airways Training, Ltd., operators of No 2 A.O.S., officially took over No 16 buildings Tuesday.

Queen's Canadian Fund

Previously Acknowledged \$132.55
"15" Knitting Club 9.50
W. J. F. McDonald 5.00
Zella Club 10.00
Total \$157.05

Obituary.

One of the oldest Didsbury residents passed away when Albert Carlson died at his home on Tuesday, July 20th.

Born in Sweden, April 24, 1856, he was married to Ida Bruberg in 1885. They emigrated to the U.S. in 1888 and settled in South Dakota. In 1903 they came to Alberta and homesteaded in the Harmattan district. They farmed in that district until 1920, when they retired from the farm and moved to Didsbury, where they have since resided.

He is survived by his wife, Ida, four sons, David of Cremona, Carl of Chicago, Abbin of Westward Ho, of Joseph, of Harmattan. Also one daughter, Mrs. Annie Houck, of Calgary.

The funeral will be held the Nazarene Church, Harmattan, Friday afternoon and the interment will take place at the Harmattan Cemetery.

BIRTHS

July 15, at the Calgary General Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Nick Boychuck (nee Margaret Thurlow) a daughter, Shirley Joyce

DIDSBURY MARKETS

BUTTERFAT
Delivered Basis at Crystal Dairy
Special 32c
No. 1 30c
No. 2 25c
6c. per lb. bonus on churning cream.
Table cream 42c

EGGS
Grade A Large 25c
Grade A Medium 24c
Grade B 18c
Grade C 14c

Want Your Dollars For War Effort

The need for larger sales of War Savings Certificates was stressed by George W. Spinney, chairman of the National War Finance Committee, of Montreal, when speaking at a luncheon meeting held in Calgary on Monday which was attended by the unit chairman and organizers of southern Alberta and the Service Clubs of Calgary.

"It's up to the people of Canada to decide whether they are sufficiently interested in winning the war to restrict their standards of living and lend every dollar they can to the government," said Mr. Spinney, putting it directly up to you and I to determine the extent of our war effort on the "civilian front."

The compulsory savings feature of the recent federal budget is not going to provide nearly enough revenue, he said. It may yield less than \$100,000,000. The government's over-all requirements for the present fiscal year will be \$3,800,000,000. Taxes for the period are expected to provide some \$2,000,000,000. The people, through bonds, certificates, and stamp purchases must make up the \$1,800,000,000.

"All we can do and that will be asked of us," Mr. Spinney said, "is to support our fighting men honorably in the way now open to us—each one to the very limit of his means."

On the civilian front we have not even exercised the full measure of stern self-discipline which an all-out war effort is going to require. There are still many who are in danger of allowing comfortable conventions of peace to stand between them and the realities of war. It is the function of the National War Finance Committee to help correct this situation, and we are looking forward to our operations with the same high confidence that featured the first and second Victory Loans."

After the luncheon the unit chairman and organizers met with Mr. Spinney, D. K. Baldwin and W. H. Budden of Ottawa, members of the sales committee, in an informal discussion of ways and means of enlarging the sales of war savings certificates and stamps.

C. E. Reiber, and J. E. Gooder represented the local unit at meeting

Evangelical Church Notes

Services will be held at the Evangelical Church on Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Services will also be held at Bethel at 2 p.m.

You can still buy \$1.00 work shirts at Scott's.

Grease Up With Builder's Lubricants--and Save Money!

SPECIALS--While Present Stock Lasts

High Quality Lever Action Grease Gun, 16oz
Developes 5000 lbs. New type push nozzle
Disappearing handle. Spring pressure feed
Low in price, High in Quality **\$3.98**
Grease Fitting, standard 1-8 in. size **6c**
GUN GREASE, a high quality Graphite base
grease. 25lb Galvanized Pails **\$2.98**
70lb Galvanized Wash Tub **\$7.95**

EXCEL TRACTOR OIL

Many Local Farmers are using this oil for the second year in their different makes of tractors.
All Weights from 10 to 50 **67c per Gal.**

Builders' Hardware Stores Ltd.

Co-Operation For Victory

EVENTS OF THE PAST three years have taught an unforgettable lesson in the value of collective security. Familiar to us all is the tragic story of the fall, one by one, of the small nations of the Old World. It is now clear that the story might have been different had they foreseen their danger and presented a united front before the onslaught of the common enemy. It is gratifying to see that those nations still free of the Axis yoke have learned the lesson and that they are working closely together in the prosecution of the war. Canada is co-operating fully with the other free nations. Between the United States and Canada there has grown up a degree of co-operation in production and defense which sets a fine example in the breaking down of barriers between friendly nations in these critical times.

Joint War Production

Through the Joint War Production Committee, Canada and the United States have co-ordinated their productive capacity in order to bring their maximum output of war materials to the peak as soon as possible. How full their co-operation in these matters is, is illustrated by the fact that all priority orders issued in the United States, apply automatically in Canada, and thus the war industries of both countries share equally in this important factor of production. The Joint Production Board, recently set up by Britain and the United States, was formed on the pattern of the agreement which exists between Canada and the United States.

Resources Of Two Nations

Edward A. Locke, assistant to Donald Nelson, chairman of the American War Production Board, visited Canada recently, and he gave some interesting facts concerning the joint effort being made in his country and Canada. Of our co-ordinated war effort, he said: "Our two countries have given a striking example of the way in which the resources of two great nations can be tied together to provide the strength of a united effort. It was a natural development; threatened by a common danger, we united in a common action to meet it. Out of our experience has come a new plan of collaboration into which all free nations can fit." Not only in production but in defense, have the two nations joined and our coast lines and outposts are being guarded by a joint plan of protection. It is clear that if peace is to be maintained in the years following the war, it will be through a plan based on the principle of collective security. Many barriers which have existed between nations will have to be removed and the example set by the people on this continent may help to make the pattern for that new world order.

Anonymous Heroes

Two Soldiers Deprived Nazis Of Valuable Supplies At Tobruk

British army and navy men who escaped from Tobruk aboard the South African minesweeper Parktown said two anonymous heroes deprived the Germans of valuable supplies by blowing up the docks and themselves.

From far out in Tobruk Harbor, they saw the pair standing on the opposite end of the docks loaded with munitions and oil. Together, they pushed down plungers setting off five tons of explosives under the wharves.

"There was a blinding flash, the loudest roar I ever heard, and everything around the harbor went up in bits, including the two boys," one soldier said.

He added that the concussion rocked the ship and must have leveled what was left of the town.

Higher Milk Production

Will Depend Mainly On Good Hay Crop This Year

To get the five per cent. increase in milk production which Canada needs this year, an extra good crop of hay will be needed. A rule of thumb by which to gauge how much should be on hand is: 2½ tons of legume hay for each cow in the herd next winter, 1½ for each yearling, ¾ ton for each heifer 6-12 months old, and ¼ ton for each calf under six months.

Disease Carriers

The Only Good Fly Is Most Certainly A Dead Fly

This has been said, at times, of other pests but never with more truth. Flies are the scavengers of the world. Right now, on many war fronts, as carriers of disease and death, they constitute a major problem facing the military medical authorities.

And here, on the home front, notwithstanding the warnings of health experts, medical men and scientists, there will again be too little attention paid to the problem of guarding against the fly menace.

Do you realize that every manure pile, every exposed garbage tin, every refuse heap on which flies delight to browse around, is a potential source of fatal contamination? Do you know that the bacteria on one small fly's body may number 5,000,000, that flies are, possibly, the most prolific breeders in the insect kingdom, that their favorite habitat is the place where most filth abounds and that, if the opportunity comes their way, they will carry disease-breeding germs into home and store and deposit them on food, drink and human beings? Infantile paralysis, diarrhoea, typhoid are a few of the menaces that may come in the wake of open and unscreened windows or doors.

One way to eliminate the fly menace and a safe, sure, clean way is to place Wilson's Fly Pads here and there in convenient places. They'll kill all the flies and, incidentally, they're most efficacious ant killers, too. So, don't only protect your home by trying to keep them out. Make doubly sure by deciding to wipe them out!



CHEW BIG BEN

The **BIG TIME CHEW**

The PERFECT Chewing Tobacco

The Individual Citizen's Army

A Weekly Column About This And That In Our Canadian Army.

By Alan Maurice Irwin

When I came home from the last war I heard a lot of grousing about some fellows who had spent the war years working in munitions plants. It wasn't the soldiers who complained—they simply said: "Lucky stiff, that's what I would have done if I had had any sense"—it was the elder civilians. They seemed to feel that it was wrong for some people to have earned "high wages" while others did the fighting.

Just who should fight and who should stay home is a hard problem—and one that is really solved only by those who volunteer.

No columnist is in a position to make a forthright statement on the subject because he cannot know all the circumstances that lead to an individual's decision. Neither, I suspect, can anyone else be arbitrary on the subject.

But we can all wonder.

And this is the sort of thing that makes us wonder. A few days ago Paul V. McNutt, federal security administrator in the United States, said to an audience at a meeting of the American Medical Association that the United States needs 3,000 doctors every month for the Army and Navy.

He said: "There is an apparent lack of interest on the part of your profession to volunteer because of reluctance to give up private income for army pay."

That was a strong statement, but McNutt is not noted for withholding his punches.

We civilians don't need doctors as badly as will the soldiers when the big battles get under way. For a tummy-ache or a broken leg we can wait a few minutes or hours if the civilian doctors have to spread their talents over more of us. But a shell-torn soldier can't wait. If there should not be enough doctors in the army to give prompt attention to badly wounded men because too many stayed home to look after us it would be a tragedy.

Perhaps we ask too much of our medical men. We take it for granted

ed that they will come at whatever hour of the day or night we call; we take it equally for granted that they will come whether we have a record of paying our bills or not; and we also take it for granted that they will give quite a bit of their time to free clinics.

The Army needs doctors. So does the Air Force. This year quite a number of young men finished training and new shingles will be cropping up all over the Dominion. Let's hope that a good percentage of these shingles will take the form of pips on the shoulders or rings around the cuffs—I'd hate to think of a Canadian public man making a speech like that of Paul McNutt.

It all gives one very furiously to think.

What are we doing to help along the successful prosecution of the war?

Are we feeling that because there is nothing spectacular we can do that the little things are not worth while? We do, sometimes, and it's too bad.

Take this business of voluntary rationing, for example. You've heard people say, "We only drank two cups of tea before it was rationed. Even if we do cut down to only one how much shipping space will that save?" It will save very little—But, multiply that one cup by 13,000,000 and see what the saving is then!

Let's work it out. The saving of one cup of tea by every Canadian, taking 200 cups as equalling one pound, means a saving of 32½ tons of tea every day. A ton of tea occupies approximately 100 cubic feet of cargo space—so our one cup of tea saves 3,250 cubic feet.

Colonies of insects which feed on the banyan and other oriental trees produce the animal resin known commercially as lac, base of shellac.

The shorthand system of writing has been traced back to the year 63 B.C.

Material And Labor

Will Be Saved When Ice Cream Is Banned In Britain

The Ministry of Food, steadily making Britons' meals more and more austere, has announced that the manufacture of ice cream will be banned after Sept. 30.

This move, the Ministry said, will save quantities of fats and sugar, more than 1,500 ice cream makers will be freed for work in war factories, transport and refrigerated space will be saved and thousands of tons of paper used for wrapping will be conserved.

Another Problem

Razor Blades Can Be Reconditioned But What Happens Then

Wartime shortage of steel has partly solved the peacetime puzzle of what happens to old razor blades. The answer—at the moment—is simple. They become "new" blades. Firms are buying thousands, at 25 to 50 cents a pound, from hotels and railways. They are reconditioned and resold. But there's another problem now. What happens to the twice-used blades?

The colors on the wings of butterflies are the result of the arrangement of innumerable and minute scales.

Sixteen thousand horses died of influenza in New York city in 1872.



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WHEN THAT DELICIOUS ROAST BEGINS TO COOL . . . THEN FLAVOUR AND MOISTURE STEALTHILY SLIP AWAY.

KEEP THAT FLAVOUR AND MOISTURE IN YOUR MEATS . . . BY WRAPPING THEM IN

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CRISP
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